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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
(HON. DANA M. SABRAW)**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ) Criminal No. 08-CR-1444-DMS  
Plaintiff, ) Date: June 13, 2008  
v. ) Time: 11:00 a.m.  
JOSE ALFREDO AGUILAR-PEDRASA, )  
Defendant. )  
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**STATEMENT OF FACTS AND  
MEMORANDUM OF POINTS  
AND AUTHORITIES IN  
SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT'S  
MOTIONS**

I.

## **STATEMENT OF FACTS**

The statement of facts and the facts discussed in the memorandum of points and authorities, are strictly for the purposes of these motions and are not to be considered admissions by the defendant, Mr. Aguilar-Pedrasa. Mr. Aguilar-Pedrasa reserves the right to contradict, explain, amplify, or otherwise discuss any of the facts mentioned here at a pre-trial motion hearing or trial.

Mr. Aguilar-Pedrasa was arrested by Border Patrol agents on March 27, 2008, near the international border in the Tecate area. Mr. Aguilar-Pedrasa was processed for release to Mexico, but at some point the determination was made to charge him criminally with deported alien found in the United States.

Mr. Aguilar-Pedrasa was subsequently indicted for one count of deported alien found in United States in violation of 8 U.S.C. section 1326. He is currently in custody.

Although some discovery has been received to date, the defense had not yet received a copy of the "A" file, a tape of the deportation hearing, nor all the deportation documents.

II.

## **MOTION TO COMPEL FURTHER DISCOVERY**

Mr. Aguilar-Pedrasa requests the following discovery pursuant to Fed. R. Crim. P. 12(b)(4) and 16:

(1) all written and oral statements made by Mr. Aguilar-Pedrasa. This request includes, but is not limited to, any rough notes, records, reports, transcripts or other documents in which statements of Mr. Aguilar-Pedrasa are contained. It also includes the substance of any oral statements which the government intends to introduce at trial. These are all discoverable under Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(A) and (B) and Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963). Mr. Aguilar-Pedrasa also requests any response to any Miranda warnings which may have been given to him. See United States v. McElroy, 697 F.2d 459 (2d Cir. 1982);

(2) all documents, statements, agents' reports, and tangible evidence favorable to Mr. Aguilar-Pedrasa on the issue of **guilt or punishment** and/or which affects the credibility of the government's case. This evidence must be produced pursuant to Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83, 87 (1963), and United States v. Agurs, 427 U.S. 97 (1976);

(3) all evidence, documents, records of judgments and convictions, photographs and tangible evidence, and information pertaining to any prior arrests and convictions or prior bad acts. Evidence of prior record is available under Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(D). Evidence of prior similar acts is discoverable under Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(C) and Fed. R. Evid. 404(b) and 609. Mr. Aguilar-Pedrasa specifically requests reasonable notice pursuant to Fed. R. Evid 404(b) of at least four weeks prior to trial, of any evidence the government intends to introduce at trial under this rule;

1                   (4) all evidence seized as a result of any search, either warrantless or with a warrant,  
2 in this case. He also specifically requests copies of all photographs, videotapes or recordings  
3 made in this case. This is available under Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(E);

4                   (5) all arrest reports, investigator's notes, memos from arresting officers, sworn  
5 statements and prosecution reports pertaining to Mr. Aguilar-Pedrasa, including notes taken  
6 by the immigration officers. These are available under Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(B) and (E),  
7 Fed. R. Crim. P. 26.2 and 12(I), and includes a request for his A-file, and a copy of the  
8 deportation tape;

9                   (6) the personnel file of the interviewing agent(s) containing any complaints of  
10 assaults, abuse of discretion and authority and/or false arrest. Pitchess v. Superior Court, 11  
11 Cal. 3d. 531, 539 (1974). In addition, the defense requests that the prosecutor examine the  
12 personnel files of all testifying agents, and turn over Brady and Giglio material reasonably in  
13 advance of trial. United States v. Henthorn, 931 F.2d 29, 30-31(9th Cir. 1991). If the  
14 prosecutor is unsure as to whether the files contain Brady or Giglio material, the files should  
15 be submitted to the Court, in camera. Id. The prosecution should bear in mind that there  
16 exists an affirmative duty on the part of the government to examine the files. Id.

17                   (7) any and all statements made by any other uncharged co-conspirators. The defense  
18 is entitled to this evidence because it is material to preparation for the defendant's case and  
19 potentially Brady material. Also, insofar as such statements may be introduced as  
20 co-conspirator statements, they are discoverable. Fed. R. Crim. 16(a)(1)(A) and Brady. This  
21 evidence must be produced pursuant to Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963), and United  
22 States v. Agurs, 427 U.S. 97 (1976);

23                   (8) Mr. Aguilar-Pedrasa requests copies of any and all audio/video tape recordings  
24 made by the agents in this case and any and all transcripts, including taped recordings of any  
25 conversations of any of the agents involved in this case. This evidence is available under  
26 Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(E);

27                   (9) Mr. Aguilar-Pedrasa specifically requests the name and last known address of  
28 each prospective government witness. See United States v. Napue, 834 F.2d 1311 (7th Cir.

1 1987); United States v. Tucker, 716 F.2d 583 (9th Cir. 1983) (failure to interview  
2 government witnesses by counsel is ineffective); United States v. Cook, 608 F.2d 1175, 1181  
3 (9th Cir. 1979) (defense has equal right to talk to witnesses).

4 (10) all other documents and tangible objects, including photographs, books, papers,  
5 documents, photographs, or building or places or copies of portions thereof which are  
6 material to Mr. Aguilar-Pedrasa's defense or intended for use in the government's  
7 case-in-chief or were obtained from or belong to Mr. Aguilar-Pedrasa. Rule 16(a)(1)(E); Mr.  
8 Aguilar-Pedrasa requests the opportunity to inspect, copy, and photograph all documents and  
9 tangible objects which are material to the defense or intended for use in the government's  
10 case-in-chief or were obtained from or belong to him. See Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(E)

11 (11) all results or reports of scientific tests or experiments, or copies of which are  
12 within the possession, control, or custody of the government or which are known or become  
13 known to the attorney for the government, that are material to the preparation of the defense,  
14 including the opinions, analysis and conclusions of experts consulted by law enforcement  
15 including finger print specialists in the instant case. These must be disclosed, once a request  
16 is made, even though obtained by the government later, pursuant to Fed.R.Crim.Pro.  
17 16(a)(1)(F). Moreover, the government is specifically requested to provide a written  
18 summary of any testimony the government intends to use under Federal Rules of Evidence  
19 702, 703, and 705, pursuant to Fed.R.Crim.Pro. 16(a)(1)(G).

20 (12) any express or implicit promise, understanding, offer of immunity, of past,  
21 present, or future compensation, agreement to execute a voluntary return rather than  
22 deportation or any other kind of agreement or understanding between any prospective  
23 government witness and the government (federal, state and local), including any implicit  
24 understanding relating to criminal or civil income tax liability. United States v. Shaffer, 789  
25 F.2d 682 (9th Cir. 1986); United States v. Risken, 788 F. 2d 1361 (8th Cir. 1986); United  
26 States v. Luc Levasseur, 826 F.2d 158 (1st Cir. 1987);

27 (13) any discussion with a potential witness about or advice concerning any  
28 contemplated prosecution, or any possible plea bargain, even if no bargain was made, or the

1 advice not followed. Brown v. Duggen, 831 F.2d 1546, 1558 (11th Cir. 1986) (evidence that  
2 witness sought plea bargain is to be disclosed, even if no deal struck); Haber v. Wainwright,  
3 756 F.2d 1520, 1524 (11th Cir. 1985);

4 (14) any evidence that any prospective government witness has engaged in any  
5 criminal act whether or not resulting in a conviction. See Rule 608(b), Federal Rules of  
6 Evidence and Brady;

7 (15) any evidence that any prospective witness is under investigation by federal, state  
8 or local authorities for any criminal conduct. United States v. Chitty, 760 F.2d 425 (2d Cir.),  
9 cert. denied, 474 U.S. 945 (1985); and,

10 (16) any evidence, including any medical or psychiatric report or evaluation, tending  
11 to show that any prospective witness's ability to perceive, remember, communicate, or tell the  
12 truth is impaired; and any evidence that a witness has ever used narcotics or other controlled  
13 substance, or has ever been an alcoholic. United States v. Strifler, 851 F.2d 1197 (9th Cir.  
14 July 11, 1988); Chavis v. North Carolina, 637 F.2d 213, 224 (4th Cir. 1980);

15 (17) the name and last known address of every witness to the crime or crimes charged  
16 (or any of the overt acts committed in furtherance thereof) who will not be called as a  
17 government witness. United States v. Cadet, 727 F.2d 1469 (9th Cir. 1984);

18 (18) Mr. Aguilar-Pedrasa requests a transcript of the grand jury testimony and rough  
19 notes of all witnesses expected to testify at the motion hearing or at trial. This evidence is  
20 discoverable under Fed. R. Crim. P. 12(I) and 26 and will be requested.

21 (19) Jencks Act Material. The defense requests all material to which defendant is  
22 entitled pursuant to the Jencks Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3500, reasonably in advance of trial,  
23 including dispatch tapes. A verbal acknowledgment that "rough" notes constitute an accurate  
24 account of the witness' interview is sufficient for the report or notes to qualify as a statement  
25 under §3500(e)(1). Campbell v. United States, 373 U.S. 487, 490-92 (1963). In United  
26 States v. Boshell, 952 F.2d 1101 (9th Cir. 1991), the Ninth Circuit held that when an agent  
27 goes over interview notes with the subject of the interview the notes are then subject to the  
28 Jencks Act. The defense requests pre-trial production of Jencks material to expedite cross-

examination and to avoid lengthy recesses during the pre-trial motions hearings or trial.

III.

**REQUEST FOR LEAVE TO FILE FURTHER MOTIONS**

Mr. Aguilar-Pedrasa has received some discovery from the government and anticipates that more will be provided and needs more time to review discovery. Mr. Aguilar-Pedrasa therefore requests that he be allowed time to file additional motions as may become necessary and as discovery is disclosed.

IV.

## CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully requested that the court grant the above motions.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: May 21, 2008

/s/ Robert L. Swain  
**ROBERT L. SWAIN**  
Attorney for Defendant Aguilar-Pedrasa